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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

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Continuation of the TOBACCO ACT.

XXI. AND be it further enacted, That the landing waiters, before they proceed to weigh any of the tobacco ſo landed as aforeſaid, ſhall furniſh the officer or officers of the cuſtoms, who ſhall be appointed to the care of the reſpective warehouſe or warehouſes in which the ſaid tobacco is to be ſo lodged as aforeſaid, and in whoſe cuſtody ſuch tobacco is to be ſo depoſited as aforeſaid, with a copy of the ſeveral and reſpective entries, or warrants of entry, for ſuch reſpective tobacco, and each and every day after they have ſo weighed any of the ſame tobacco, likewiſe furniſh ſuch officer or officers with the landing numbers and weights of each reſpective hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, ſo reſpectively weighed on that day, which the ſaid warehouſe officer or officers are hereby directed to enter, or cauſe to be entered, in proper books to be kept for that purpoſe; and as ſoon as the whole cargo of tobacco of any one reſpective ſhip ſhall have been ſo landed, weighed, and depoſited in ſuch warehouſe or warehouſes reſpectively as aforeſaid, the landing waiters appointed to ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall forthwith furniſh the ſaid warehouſe officer or officers with one of their ſaid books ſo kept as aforeſaid by him or them for the ſame ſhip; and the ſaid warehouſe officer or officers, after comparing the ſame with the accounts kept by him or them from the materials with which he or they ſhall have been ſo furniſhed daily as aforeſaid by the ſaid landing waiters, ſign the ſame book ſo left with them as aforeſaid by the ſaid landing waiters, if the ſaid account of the ſaid warehouſe officer or officers ſhall be found in every reſpect to correſpond therewith, and after ſo ſigning it, return the ſame to the ſame landing waiters.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid landing waiters ſhall, ſo ſoon as conveniently may be after the whole cargo of tobacco of any one reſpective ſhip or veſſel ſhall have been ſo landed, weighed, and depoſited in ſuch warehouſe or warehouſes reſpectively as aforeſaid, deliver, without fee or reward, to each merchant having tobacco on board ſuch reſpective ſhip or veſſel, if required, an account from their ſaid books of the particular marks and numbers upon the ſeveral hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, containing ſuch merchant's tobacco, reſpectively, with the particular weights of each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, and the particulars of the damage cut off and ſeparated from the tobacco in each ſuch ſeveral and reſpective hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That no allowance, either at the ſcale, or otherwiſe, ſhall be made to the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or conſignee or conſignees, for or in conſideration of any ſuch tobacco ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain being damaged or mean; but in caſe any merchant or other perſon ſhall refuſe to enter, and pay or ſecure the duties aforeſaid for ſuch tobacco, then he or they ſhall have liberty to refuſe the ſame, or to ſeparate ſuch damaged tobacco, by cutting off from the hogſhead or other package ſo much thereof as he or they ſhall refuſe to pay duty for; and the principal officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, or any three or more of them, ſhall cauſe all ſuch tobacco to be burnt or deſtroyed, without making any allowance to ſuch importer, proprietor, or conſignee, for freight or other charges, other than the allowances hereafter in this act provided; any law or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXIV. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That it ſhall not be lawful for any merchant or other perſon, nor ſhall they have liberty, to ſeparate the ſtalk from the leaf, on pretence that the ſame is damaged or mean tobacco.

XXV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That in caſe any tobacco ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain as aforeſaid ſhall happen to receive damage on board any ſhip or veſſel, by ſtreſs of weather at ſea, or any damage by any ſuch ſhip or veſſel being forced on ſhore in any part of Great-Britain, or if any unforeſeen accident ſhall happen, after the arrival of any ſhip or veſſel within the port for diſcharging her tobacco in Great-Britain, by the ſhip's bulging on an anchor, or by the lighter into which the tobacco is put in order to be laid on land, or by any ſuch like accident, whereby ſuch tobacco ſhall receive damage, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the commiſſioners or collectors, or other chief officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to allow and pay to the importer, proprietor, or conſignee, at the rate of one halfpenny for every pound of ſuch tobacco for which the importer, proprietor, or conſignee, ſhall refuſe to pay or ſecure the full duties, and which ſhall be cut off or ſeparated from the ſound tobacco, in order to be burnt, or otherwiſe publicly deſtroyed, by the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, ſo as ſuch allowance ſhall not exceed thirty ſhillings for all the tobacco damaged in any one ſingle hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe imported; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXVI. Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That if, upon the landing and examination of any unmanufactured tobacco ſo imported into Great-Britain as aforeſaid, it ſhall appear that the tobacco in any of the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes containing the ſame, is ſo much damaged, that by cutting off the damaged part thereof (for which no duty is to be paid) the ſound tobacco remaining in any of ſuch hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes (for which duty is to be paid) is under the weight of four hundred and fifty pounds, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or conſignee or conſignees thereof, in the preſence of the landing waiters appointed to deliver the ſhip in which the ſame was imported, to cauſe all ſuch ſound tobacco to be put together into one or more of the ſame hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, out of which the damaged tobacco was taken; and the ſaid landing waiters, or other proper officers, are hereby directed and required to enter into their reſpective books the true and exact weight of all ſuch ſound tobacco put into each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, with the ſeveral and reſpective marks and numbers ſet on each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, and alſo to note and ſpecify in their books that ſuch hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes were packed and refilled in their preſence; and all and every ſuch hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, of unmanufactured tobacco, ſhall and may be exported from the warehouſe or warehouſes into which the ſame ſhall have been ſo reſpectively lodged or depoſited, and ſecured as aforeſaid, provided the quantity of the tobacco in each ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, ſhall amount to four hundred and twenty-five pounds weight, or more, in the ſame manner and form, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the package of ſuch tobacco had not been altered; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall enter, at any of the ſeveral ports in Great-Britain herein before enumerated, any ſuch tobacco, in order to be ſhipped and exported, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, to any part or parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall, at or near to the warehouſe or warehouſes in which ſuch tobacco ſhall have been ſo as aforeſaid lodged or depoſited, and ſecured as aforeſaid, and before the ſame, or any part thereof, is finally diſcharged from the cuſtody of the officer or officers of the ſaid reſpective warehouſe or warehouſes, in order to be laden on board any ſhip or veſſel to be ſo exported, indorſe upon the cocket and bill to be delivered to the ſearcher or ſearchers belonging to the cuſtoms, and appointed to examine tobacco ſhipped for exportation, in a fair, diſtinct, and legible manner, the plantation or manifeſt mark and number which was upon each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of tobacco, at the time when the ſame was firſt imported into Great-Britain, and alſo the landing marks and numbers which were placed and ſet upon each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe thereof, when the ſame was firſt landed in Great-Britain, together with the exact weight of the tobacco contained in each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, at the time of its being landed in Great-Britain; and likewiſe indorſe upon the ſame cocket and bill, after weighing, in the preſence of the officer or officers of the cuſtoms appointed to that buſineſs by the reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Great-Britain for the time being reſpectively, the tobacco ſo entered for exportation, the then weight of the tobacco contained in each particular hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe at the time it is weighed for exportation; and the ſearcher or ſearchers ſhall not admit any cocket unleſs marked as aforeſaid; and all and every exporter and exporters of tobacco ſhall alſo write off, and they are hereby required and directed to write off the weight of each hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of unmanufactured tobacco by him, her, or them exported from any port as aforeſaid of Great-Britain, to any part or parts beyond the ſeas, from the identical and particular entry made of each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of ſuch unmanufactured tobacco, at the time when it was firſt imported into Great-Britain; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, who ſhall enter outwards for exportation, to any part or parts beyond the ſeas, from any port or place in Great-Britain, any ſuch unmanufactured tobacco, ſhall neglect or refuſe to indorſe upon the cocket and bill for the ſaid tobacco, delivered to the ſearchers, in a fair, diſtinct, and legible manner, all and each and every of the ſeveral and reſpective marks, numbers, and weights herein before mentioned and deſcribed, and in the manner and form the ſame is hereby required and directed to be done, or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to write off the weight of each and every hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of unmanufactured tobacco by him, her, or them exported, from the identical entry made thereof, at the time when the ſame was firſt imported into Great-Britain, agreeable to the directions herein before given for that purpoſe; all and each and every ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo offending in either one or other of thoſe particulars, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of five pounds for every hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe of ſuch unmanufactured tobacco not indorſed upon the ſaid cocket and bill as aforeſaid, or the weight of which ſhall not be ſo reſpectively written off in manner herein before directed; any law, ſtatute, or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

XXVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any importer or proprietor of tobacco, that hath given ſecurity as aforeſaid for the payment of the ſaid duties in eighteen months, ſhall be deſirous to diſcharge his bond or bonds, or any part thereof, in ready-money, ſooner than the expiration of the ſaid eighteen months, he ſhall be abated, upon ſuch bond or bonds, ſo much as the diſcount, at the rate of ſeven pounds per centum per annum, ſhall amount to in proportion to the time unexpired.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That no debenture ſhall be made forth for any tobacco ſo imported as aforeſaid into Great-Britain, or any drawback be paid or allowed for the ſame, when exported, or entered outwards for exportation, to any part or parts beyond the ſeas, unleſs the ſame, and every part thereof, be ſhipped and exported from the very ſame port or place at which ſuch identical tobacco was originally imported into Great-Britain, and no

other; and unleſs the ſame identical tobacco, if unmanufactured, and every part thereof, be ſhipped and exported in the original package, with the ſame marks in and with which it was at firſt imported into Great-Britain, together with the landing mark herein before required to be placed and ſet thereupon, and no other, without any alteration whatſoever being made in the package (except ſuch as ſhall be occaſioned by neceſſary cooperage for the repairs of the ſaid package) or any other tobacco being put therein, or any part of the tobacco being removed or taken out of the package in which it was at firſt imported, except ſuch tobacco as ſhall have been ſo taken out for ſample as before allowed, and directed to be ſo returned into ſuch original package for exportation as aforeſaid; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall enter any tobacco for exportation at any other port or place than that at which the ſame identical tobacco was imported, or in any other caſk or package (if unmanufactured tobacco) than the ſame in which it was originally imported, or without the ſame marks, and the ſaid landing marks, all ſuch tobacco ſhall be forfeited, and no drawback ſhall be paid thereupon; or if any be paid, the ſame ſhall be repaid, and the perſon who entered, or cauſed the ſame to be entered, ſhall forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds; and whoſoever ſhall knowingly export beyond the ſeas any hogſhead, or other package of tobacco, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he, ſhe, or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of twenty pounds for every ſuch hogſhead, or other package of tobacco ſo exported.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That when any ſuch tobacco, ſo warehouſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be intended to be taken out of any ſuch reſpective warehouſe or warehouſes, for home trade, the perſon or perſons who ſhall intend to take the ſame out of ſuch warehouſe or warehouſes, whether ſuch perſon or perſons be the original importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or conſignee or conſignees thereof, or the purchaſer or purchaſers of ſuch tobacco from ſuch importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, or conſignee or conſignees, ſhall, before ſuch tobacco is taken out of ſuch reſpective warehouſe or warehouſes, pay down in ready-money, to the collector or other chief officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, at the reſpective port where ſuch tobacco ſhall ſo be warehouſed, the duties ſecured by bond or bonds, in manner before directed, for ſuch reſpective tobacco, and ſhall produce to, and leave and depoſit with, the officer or officers in whoſe cuſtody ſuch tobacco ſhall then be, a clear, diſtinct, and proper voucher or vouchers, from the collector or other chief officer of the cuſtoms (which ſaid officer is hereby directed and required to grant the ſame, without fee or reward, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall have ſo as aforeſaid paid the duties for ſuch tobacco, on his application to ſuch officer for the ſame) directed to ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms in whoſe cuſtody ſuch tobacco ſhall then be, aſcertaining the duties to have been paid for ſuch reſpective tobacco; and the ſaid collector, or other chief officer of the cuſtoms, together with his comptroller, ſhall alſo, and is hereby directed and required, without fee or reward, to grant to ſuch perſon or perſons, who ſhall have ſo paid the duties as aforeſaid, a certificate or certificates that the duties for ſuch tobacco have been ſo paid, deſcribing therein by whom ſuch duties were paid, and the time when, and in what ſhip or veſſel, or ſhips or veſſels, the ſame, and every part thereof, was reſpectively imported, and alſo the marks and numbers of the identical hogſhead or hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, in which ſuch tobacco ſhall be contained, and deſcribing alſo the name or names of the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo ſent, and the place or places of his or their abode reſpectively, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of one hundred pounds for every ſuch offence; and the ſaid warehouſe officer or officers is and are hereby directed and required to deliver all the tobacco for which the duties ſhall have been ſo paid, to the perſon or perſons ſo producing ſuch voucher or vouchers, and certificate or certificates as aforelaid; and the ſame warehouſe officer or officers is and are hereby directed and required to enter, in the books ſo to be kept by him or them as aforeſaid, the particulars of ſuch voucher or vouchers, and certificate or certificates as aforeſaid, ſo as in ſuch books clearly to ſhew, and particularly deſcribe, the diſcharge of ſuch reſpective tobacco from his or their cuſtody.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco unmanufactured ſhall be removed, carried, or conveyed, by land or by water, from any port or place of importation as aforeſaid, within Great-Britain, to any other port or place whatſoever, within Great-Britain, or ſhall be removed from any one place within or without ſuch port or place of importation, to any other place within or without the ſame port or place, without a certificate from the collector, or other chief officer of the cuſtoms, and the comptroller as aforeſaid, and in the original package in which it was imported, preſerving the ſame marks and numbers, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo carried or removed without ſuch certificate, and the package containing the ſame as aforeſaid, and alſo the horſes and cattle, and carts, waggons, and other carriages whatſoever, employed or any way made uſe of in the removing, carriage, or conveyance of the ſame.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That before any unmanufactured tobacco ſhall be removed, carried or conveyed, by land or by water, as aforeſaid, the proprietor, factor, or agent thereof ſhall deſcribe and inſert, on the back of ſuch certificate, in a fair and legible manner, the names of each particular package in which ſuch tobacco is contained, together with the particular marks and numbers ſet on each package, and alſo the true and exact weight of the tobacco contained in each particular package, and the place from whence the ſame is to be delivered, and to which the ſame is to be carried and conveyed, and by whom, and the name of the perſon to whom, the tobacco is conſigned; and ſuch proprietor, factor, or agent, ſhall ſubſcribe his, her, or their name or names, and make oath to the truth thereof; and the certificate ſo granted, if going by land, ſhall expreſs the number of days it ſhall continue in force, and ſhall accompany the tobacco to ſuch place to which the ſame is to be carried and conveyed; and upon its coming to ſuch place, the perſon or perſons receiving the ſame, or to whom the tobacco belongs, ſhall cauſe ſuch certificate to be delivered to the chief officer of the cuſtoms, if any ſuch there be; and in caſe there be no officer of the cuſtoms, then to the officer of exciſe of the diviſion whereunto ſuch goods are carried and conveyed; and ſuch officer is hereby directed to examine the ſame with the goods, and if they agree therewith, the tobacco may be taken away and diſpoſed of by the perſon or perſons to whom of right they belong or appertain, and ſuch officer is thereupon to enter ſuch certificate diſtinctly in a book by him to be kept for that purpoſe; and the officer of the cuſtoms or exciſe receiving ſuch certificate ſhall from time to time tranſmit the ſame to the officer now appointed, or the officer or officers hereafter to be appointed, by the high treaſurer, or commiſſioners of the treaſury, for keeping ſuch accounts.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, September 24.

THURSDAY morning Lord George Gordon waited upon Mr. Fraſer, the under Secretary of State, at St. James's, and requeſted Mr. Fraſer to acquaint him what had been done with the letter on Iriſh affairs, incloſing a note from the Comte d'Adhemar, which he intruſted to his care to be delivered to the King on the 27th of Auguſt laſt, at night.—Mr. Fraſer, with the greateſt politeneſs, acquainted his Lordſhip that the letter had been immediately forwarded to Lord Sydney; but whether Lord Sydney had delivered it to the King or not, he could not inform his Lordſhip. The following is a copy of that letter.

To the KING.

"SIR,

"The French Ambaſſador communicated ſomething to me (in purſuance of the incloſed appointment *) that is of the greateſt conſequence to your Majeſty to be informed of. It reſpects Ireland; and if your Majeſty will condeſcend to direct me where you would be pleaſed to receive the information, I ſhall think it my duty to attend your Sovereign pleaſure.

"I am, Sir, with all due ſubmiſſion, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your unimpeachable humble ſervant,

G. GORDON.

Welbeck-ſtreet, Saturday night,
Aug. 26, 1785.

Not thinking, from what fell from Mr. Fraſer, that Lord Sydney had delivered the letter to the King, Lord George Gordon went immediately to Buckingham-houſe to intimate to their Majeſties, that he intended to have the honour to come to the drawing-room (Thurſday) if it was agreeable to their Majeſties. His Lordſhip was immediately conducted acroſs the houſe to a room in the King's apartments, where one of the King's pages took his Lordſhip's meſſage, and ſaid he would carry it to the King. After ſitting there about twenty minutes, the page came to his Lordſhip, and acquainted him that he was told to ſay, '*The name of Lord George Gordon was forbid to be mentioned at Buckingham-houſe.*' Lord George aſked the page if the King had returned him that anſwer?—The page ſaid he had not ſeen the King.

Lord George Gordon then went home and dreſſed himſelf for the drawing-room, and went down to the court at St. James's, and ſtood the whole time by Mr. Pitt, Lord Camden, Lord Caermarthen, and Lord Sydney; but the King and Queen, and the Prince of Wales, all paſſed by without ſpeaking to his Lordſhip.

* A note from the French Ambaſſador to Lord George Gordon.

BOSTON, December 22.

Extract of a letter from Bedford (in this Commonwealth) Nov. 4, 1785.

"This idle hour I will employ in giving you ſome account of a great diſcovery lately made in hydroſtatics, by a Mr. Allen, from Martha's Vineyard—a man of good natural abilities, but who never had any advantage of philoſophical ſtudies, or other than common education. By accident, he was led to attempt the important trial of ſeparating freſh from ſalt water, and has ſucceeded in a wonderful manner: He informs me that with his preſent machine he can ſeparate *one hundred and twenty-eight gallons*, in twenty-four hours: And that he is now conſtructing one on the ſame principle, capable of producing between ſeven and eight hundred gallons in that time.

"How inconceivable its utility to mankind! Ships may be furniſhed with daily ſupplies of freſh water at a very ſmall expence and trouble, and the freight of water in navigation, in the preſent mode, is enormous, particularly thoſe on long voyages, and in tranſporting live ſtock; ſhips to India are one third loaded with water. Deſtitute iſlands may be ſupplied by this method. And what I conceive fully equal to either, is the manufacture of ſalt, whereby we may ſupply ourſelves without importing; as by this eaſy and quick proceſs, the freſh water may be ſeparated ſo effectually, that the remainder will criſtalize almoſt immediately—and I dare prognoſticate, that many other eminent advantages will be derived to this and ſucceeding generations from this diſcovery.

"He has communicated as much of the ſecret (reſerving intricacies) as has convinced a learned doctor Weſt, of this pariſh, of its feaſibility: He is to undertake for Mr. Allen, to lay it before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at their next meeting: If they will ſecure him a premium, which he may think adequate to its importance, and his merits, he will divulge it to them; otherwiſe he purpoſes for Europe.

"I am informed that Mr. Allen, when a boy, on a whaling voyage, approaching very near to a water-ſpout, obſerved the circumfluous water to have the exact colour of freſh water, down to the very ſurface of the ſea; and as the rain which poured down from the cloud above was freſh, he had no doubt but the ſeparation took place at the ſurface before drawn up: This firſt gave him an idea of this noble project, without having even one principle of the hydroſtatic laws. The hypotheſis, that the ſalt water is drawn up to the clouds in water-ſpouts, and thereby a certain operation of the air, while it is expanding, and diſperſing in the clouds, is ſeparated from the ſaline particles, muſt be exploded, by this and ſeveral other new theories. From what I can gather, by the character and converſation of Mr. Allen, both his theory and machinery muſt be very ſimple.

"I ſhould conjecture, by ſome peculiar temperature, and the action of the air on the ſurface, he produces the effect to ſink the groſſer particles, while the pure and ſubtile float on top, to be received free from ſalt—Whatever may be the method, I am ſure it muſt be ſimple, and therefore it will be much more uſeful to mankind—he aſſured me the apparatus may be made complete for a trifle, will wear (as his own phraſe is) "as long as ſtem, keel and ſtern-poſt of a ſhip," and be very little liable to derangement.

"You have lately heard the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Moyes, on water-ſpouts. I believe you will never be able to reconcile his darling theory to this diſcovery; although as yet we can only conjecture; but I dare ſay, Mr. Allen has as little knowledge of the laws of the electrical fluid, as of the doctrines of Confucius or Zoroaſter. I hope the learned preſident of the Academy of arts and ſciences will open a correſpondence with Mr. Allen, and by ſome promiſes of reward to his heirs, induce him to commit the whole to writing, that in caſe he ſhould die before the negociation is finiſhed for the purchaſe of the ſecret, mankind may not even run the hazard of loſing ſo invaluable a diſcovery."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

Laſt week a poor woman having imprudently left her child, a boy of about three years old, alone in her room, in Fifth near Arch ſtreet, on her return, found that he had miſerably periſhed by his clothes catching fire, which, it is ſuppoſed, the child had been playing with.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 26.

We hear that ſeveral Servants who had been purchaſed to work on the Potomack Navigation, lately ran away, but being ſoon after apprehended were ſentenced to have their Heads and Eyebrows ſhaved, which Operation was immediately executed, and is to be continued every Week, during the Time of their Servitude, or until their Behaviour evinces that they are brought to a Senſe of their Duty. This Notice, it is expected, will ſufficiently apprize the Country ſhould they again make a ſimilar Attempt.

The General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned on Saturday laſt to the laſt Day of March next.

DIED.] Mrs. ELIZABETH WILKINSON, aged 72 Years, late of Philadelphia, Relict of Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, formerly of that Place.

☞ The Liſt of Acts paſſed at the late Seſſions of the General Aſſembly were received too late for this Day's Publication, but will be inſerted in our next.

An ACT *to provide for the* POOR *of the ſeveral Counties within this Commonwealth.*

BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, That the Court of every County within this Commonwealth, at their ſeſſion to be held in the month of March next after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall cauſe their ſaid County to be laid off into convenient diſtricts, and ſhall direct the Sheriff of their County to cauſe publication to be made, that on ſome convenient day to be appointed by the ſaid Court, an election will be held within each diſtrict, to conſiſt of freeholders and houſe-keepers only, for the purpoſe of chooſing three diſcreet, fit, and proper perſons, being freeholders of and reſident within the ſame, who ſhall be called and denominated Overſeers of the Poor, and ſhall continue and be in office for and during the term of three years; at the expiration whereof other triennial elections ſhall be made in manner herein before directed; and the ſaid Court ſhall, at the ſame time, appoint ſome perſon in each diſtrict, to ſuperintend the election. And the ſaid Overſeers, upon notice to them reſpectively being given by the perſon appointed in their diſtrict to ſuperintend the election of their being duly elected, they, or a majority of them ſhall meet together at ſome convenient place within their reſpective diſtricts, between the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of Auguſt, in every year, and ſhall levy and aſſeſs upon the tithables within their ſaid County (a copy of the liſt of which ſhall be furniſhed them by the Clerk of the County) competent ſums of money, or tobacco in lieu thereof at a ſtated price, to be paid at the option of the party chargeable therewith, for the neceſſary relief and ſupport of all ſuch poor, lame, impotent, blind, and other inhabitants of their ſaid County as are not able to maintain themſelves.

And be it enacted, That the Overſeers of the poor in each diſtrict, ſhall monthly make returns to the Court of their County of the poor orphans in their diſtrict, and the ſaid Court is hereby authorized to direct the ſaid Overſeers, or either of them, to bind out ſuch poor orphans, apprentices to ſuch perſon or perſons as the Court on due inquiry ſhall approve of, and the indentures of ſuch apprentices ſhall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County, and not transferable to any perſon whatſoever, without the approbation of the Court. The ſaid Overſeers ſhall, on or before the tenth day of Auguſt annually, make up in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, an exact account of the perſons to and for whom ſuch monies are to be paid, the purpoſe for which, and the particular ſums, a tranſcript of which, they ſhall once in every year return to the Court, to be there entered of record; a copy of which they ſhall alſo, on or before the ſame day, deliver to the Collector of the public taxes, who is hereby authorized and required to collect the ſame, together with the liſt of perſons chargeable with the poor rates, and of the ſum each perſon is liable to pay; which Collector ſhall give bond with good ſecurity to the Court for the faithful diſcharge of his duty herein, and ſhall have the ſame powers to collect the ſaid poor rates, and have the ſame commiſſion, and be ſubject to the ſame fines, forfeitures and proſecutions, as in the caſe of County levies. The ſaid Collector ſhall pay the money or tobacco, as the caſe may be, to the ſeveral perſons, or to their order, for whom it was levied, on or before the firſt day of October in every year; and in default thereof, it ſhall be lawful for the Court of the County to render judgment for the ſame with coſts, on complaint of the party, or on motion by the Overſeers; provided that the Collector has ten days previous notice of ſuch motion.

And be it further enacted, That the ſame power and authority given to, and veſted in a Churchwarden, by an act entitled "An Act for the relief of Pariſhes from ſuch charges as ariſe from baſtard children born within the ſame," paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-nine, is hereby given to the ſeveral Overſeers of the Poor reſpectively, who ſhall perform the ſame duties as by that Act are required to be performed by a Churchwarden. And the ſaid Overſeers of the Poor in each County ſhall have power and authority to call on the late Churchwardens in their Counties or Pariſhes, for a ſettlement of their parochial accounts, and ſhall receive any money in their hands belonging to the Pariſh, heretofore levied for the ſupport of the poor, to be applied to the debts contracted in ſupport of the Pariſh poor. And in caſe any Churchwardens ſhall refuſe to pay to the Overſeers of the Poor in the County in which ſuch Churchwardens acted, the balance which ſhall appear to be in their hands on ſettlement being made, as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the County Court to render judgment for the ſame, with coſts, on complaint of the ſaid Overſeers of the Poor, or their Attorney; provided ſuch Churchwarden ſhall have ten days previous notice of ſuch motion. And the Court of every County within this Commonwealth ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, whereof public notice ſhall be previouſly given by the Sheriff, to levy and aſſeſs upon the tithable perſons in their reſpective Counties, all Pariſh charges which ſhall have accrued ſince the laſt laying of the levy of the Pariſhes within their reſpective Counties, and before the firſt of April next; and the Collector of the public taxes, ſhall collect and receive ſuch levy, and pay the ſame to the perſon entitled thereto, ſhall have the ſame commiſſion, and on refuſal to pay, be liable to the ſame penalty and judgments as the Collector of the Poor Rates is entitled and made liable to. And to prevent vagrants and others, not betaking themſelves to honeſt occupations, becoming burthenſome to the induſtrious and uſeful part of the community, it is neceſſary that the Overſeers in each diſtrict ſhould be, and they are hereby empowered to compel and put all ſuch to work, ſo long as ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall continue within their diſtrict and likely to become chargeable to the County.

AND WHEREAS, by the diſſolution of the Veſtries, and abridging their future powers, no poſſeſſioners of land can legally be appointed;

Be it enacted, That the Overſeers of the Poor, appointed by this Act, ſhall have the ſame powers, and are required to perform the ſame duty which was formerly preſcribed for the different Veſtries under the direction of the different County Courts, who are hereby empowered and required to make the like orders, and obſerve the ſame rules, as is directed by the Act, entitled "An Act for ſettling the titles and bounds of lands, and for preventing unlawful hunting and ranging."

Dec. 23, 1785. *Paſſed the Houſe of Delegates.*
JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Dec. 29, 1785. *Paſſed the Senate.*
H. BROOKE, C. S.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 28th inſt. will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, as uſual, amongſt which are a few barrels of Jamaica ſpirits.

☞ For private ſale, a likely Negro Fellow, Woman and Child, a Dray and two good Horſes, a valuable Lot on Prince-ſtreet, agreeably and conveniently ſituated, ſubject to a moderate ground-rent; this Lot will be ſold very low for caſh.—About 400 acres of Land, within five or ſix miles of Alexandria, 80 or 100 acres of which may be made good meadow, with no conſiderable expence.—An undivided moiety of a Water-Lot, ſome Lots adjoining this town, and ſeveral within it.—A Tobacconiſt's Utenſils, in good order.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

AT

Andrew Wales's

BREWERY,
In ALEXANDRIA,
May be had, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,
Excellent

B E E R;

Of different Qualities.

The Inhabitants of this Town and its Vicinity, Maſters of Veſſels and others, may be ſupplied with any Quantity and Quality of Beer on the ſhorteſt Notice.

☞ Yeſt and Grains may be had at ſaid Brewery, where the higheſt Price for BARLEY and HOPS will be given, as uſual.

Jan. 26, 1786.

William Buddicom,

At Mr. ANDREW WALES's, near Captain Harper's Wharf,

Has imported in the brig Alexandria, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, a variety of GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz.

LIVERPOOL blown ſalt, candles by the box, ſpikes, all kinds of flooring nails, ſpriggs, perch hooks, broad and narrow hoes, ditto carpenters' axes, carpenters' tools in boxes aſſorted, grid-irons, fleſh-forks, marlineſpikes, hooks and thimbles, ſhovels, ſpades, all kinds of nails, &c. ſuitable for a ſhipchandler, Dutch ovens, iron pots, ſtone jugs of 1, 2 and 3 gallons each, Scotch barley in jugs, oatmeal in ditto, hats by the box, woollens properly aſſorted, Manchester goods by the box aſſorted for ſmall ſtores, ſeine and mullet twine, checks of all ſorts, ſail needles, Whitechapel ditto, ſhoes, romals, teas, a few crates of blue and queen's ware properly aſſorted, tarpaulin canvas, ſail ditto from No. 1 to 8, a box containing 12 patterns of coats, a few patent medicines, ſix complete Hadley's Quadrants, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

William Hunter, jun.

Has for ſale, for Caſh or Country Produce,

FAYAL wine in pipes,
Teneriffe do. in do.
Port in hogſheads,
Claret in boxes of three dozen each,
Beſt Swediſh bar-iron by the ton,
A variety of beſt cordage,
A few crates of queen's ware,
A variety of DRY-GOODS, &c.

Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, for dealings at their ſtore in this place, are again requeſted to make payment, on or before the firſt day of April, to JOHN ALLISON, who is empowered to ſettle the ſame, for after that time no indulgence can be given.—Thoſe to whom they may owe, will pleaſe to call and receive payment.—And thoſe indebted to their ſtore at Boyd's-Hole, will pleaſe to ſettle with Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE, who is empowered to give final diſcharges, alſo to pay what may be due by them there.

HUNTER, ALLISON and CO.

*** This is not to be repeated after the time above mentioned.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

The Subſcriber has LOTS

in this town to let on ground-rent, on Water, Union and Wolf ſtreets, and on a fourth ſtreet to which no name is affixed; and a few rooms to let in his Warehouſe for wet or dry goods, now well fitted for theſe purpoſes.—He has for ſale, on the moſt moderate terms, JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads or ſmaller caſks, of the beſt quality; BLOWN SALT; ALLSPICE, and a few IRON HOOPS.—Inquire at my dwelling.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Jan. 24, 1786.

TO BE RENTED
For one year, or LEASED for a term of years,

A large commodious three-

ſtory brick HOUSE, conveniently ſituated in the city of Richmond, with the following apartments: A cellar, 27 by 36 feet; upon the firſt floor, two rooms 17 feet 10, by 12 feet 4; two rooms, 13 feet 4, by 9 feet 4; one room, 25 feet 8, by 17 feet 6; one room, 19 feet 2, by 17 feet 6; one room, 17 feet 6, by 11 feet 8; with the neceſſary paſſages, and four fireplaces.

Upon the ſecond floor, one room, 26 feet by 18; one room, 20 feet by 18; two rooms, 14 feet by 10; two rooms, 14 feet by 13; three rooms, 20 by 24, with neceſſary entries, and theſe laſt rooms are ſo conſtructed that they may occaſionally be thrown into one large Aſſembly room, 60 feet by 24, with a fire place in each end; there are beſides, four other fire places on this floor.

There are ſeven convenient lodging rooms in the garret, unconnected with each other, two of which have fire places; and the whole apartments are ſo contrived as to be independent of each other.—The houſe is planned, and intended for a Tavern, and will have every neceſſary appendage thereto; among which will be a ſtable, with ſtalls for 35 horſes, and a garden, conſiſting of better than half an acre.—Inquire of Dr. J. CURRIE.

Richmond, January 4, 1786.

All perſons are forewarned

from taking an aſſignment upon a bond which I paſſed to PETER GLASSCOCK in December, 1784, for ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, as I do not mean to pay it unleſs compelled thereto by law, he having not complied with the conditions for which the ſaid bond was given.

CHICHESTER CURTIS.

Loudon County, Jan. 18, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,
In FEE-SIMPLE,

Several valuable LOTS of

GROUND, conveniently and advantageouſly ſituated for Buſineſs, and the terms of Payment made eaſy.—Inquire of ANDREW WALES.

Jan. 25, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that

for certain reaſons, I forewarn all perſons from crediting my wife NELLY NELSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.—I alſo forbid any perſon from harbouring her.

JOHN NELSON.

Prince-William County, Jan. 20, 1786.

POETRY.

ARMER and the ROBIN-
RED-BREAST.
A FABLE.

FARMER once, to save his grain,
Amidst a flock of sparrows shot;
chanc'd among the slain,
in-Red-Breast went to pot.
us the dying bird with anguish spoke:
d I deserve this fatal stroke!
ver did you any harm;
pick'd up worms about the farm.
iny is hard (the boor reply'd)
uch my heart it grieves;
your own imprudence you must chide,
did you herd with thieves."

scribers would sell upon the most reasonable Terms,

heir Stock of GOODS now on Hand,

which is a large Proportion of such as are suitable to the present Season.
ths Credit will be given on Bond, with approved Security, if required.
S. and T. HANSON.
ndria, Jan. 14, 1786.
everal Negroes to be hired either by the r Year.

Wanted,

the Subscriber, a Quantity of good
H E M P,
h the highest Price in CASH will be given.
JAMES IRVINE.
alk, Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1786.

R SALE, and the Terms made easy,
luable TRACT or parcel of LAND, lying Frederick County, Virginia, situated 16 ow Winchester and 3 miles above Snickers's ntaining 337 acres, well watered by three f excellent limestone water, and a fine nning nearly through the middle of it. rents for 3000lb. of tobacco annually, and nt for 4000lb. if let for a term of years.—I nothing of the improvements, as I presume n will purchase without first viewing the —For terms apply to GEORGE NOBLE, lives joining the said land, or to the Subear Stephensburg.
y 6, 1786. ELISHA WILLIAMS.

enty Dollars Reward.

away from the Subscriber in June last, a y likely small Negro WOMAN, named about 17 years old; she is blacker than has a very smooth skin, and had on went away coarse clothes, such as Nerally wear.—Whoever takes up the said oman and brings her home, shall receive ars; and as I am apprehensive she is con- some ill-disposed free person, I will give ars Reward to any person who will give mation of the same, so that the offender rosecuted.
THOMAS NOBLE.
ick County, Virginia,
Jan. 9, 1786.

EBY forewarn all persons from taking an ment of a bond which I gave to ALEXSMITH, for eighty pounds.
JOSEPH GARDINER.
y 9, 1786.

EBY forewarn any person or persons from any assignments of any bonds or notes the Subscriber to GEORGE HAGELY ey County, Virginia, as I have fully paid he same.
SAMUEL HARDISTY.
omery County, Maryd, Jan. 6, 1786.

is to certify, that HENRY YOST has satisJohn Yost, Peter Miller, and Frederick for their parts of a brick house in this t said Henry Yost sold to me last spring, given them up the remaining bonds which to him in part payment for said house; he them to make me a deed according to my ment with him; and, as I advertised the said ne time past, I do now agree that the said behaved as an honest man.
ALEXANDER DOYLE.
e-Town, Jan. 8, 1786.

To the Friends of Literature in Alexandria and the Country adjacent.

THE Subscriber would beg Leave to solicit your kind Attention to the Institution of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, which he is now establishing among you.

He has long considered Alexandria as a Town daily growing in commercial Consequence, and increasing with a Number of valuable and intelligent Citizens—he therefore conceives, in such a thriving Place, his Proposals will meet with a general and hearty Approbation, as they evidently tend to the Amusement, Instruction and Welfare of the Community.—

It would be needless and perhaps tedious to point out all the Advantages which must arise from a well regulated Circulating Library:—That it will promote the Cultivation of knowledge, the Refinement of Society, and the Happiness of Human Nature, will be readily granted by every enlightened Mind—Youth in a particular Manner will be benefited by it, as it will give them an Opportunity to extend their Inquiries in the Fields of Sciences, and lay before them a greater Number of excellent and instructive Authors than they probably could meet with in any private Library: Hence they may the better be enabled to prepare themselves to act on the great Theatre of Life, be better fitted for the Duties of Legislation and Civil Government, and to serve their Country with Satisfaction to themselves, and Honor to their Friends.

As to those whose Fortunes are sufficient to indulge them in the Sweets of Leisure and Retirement, they may here find a Source of the most refined Pleasure, the Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul; which is in no Way so well enjoyed as in the Perusal of the first Writers, both ancient and modern.

Conscious then that nothing more need be said to a generous and candid Public, on the extensive Usefulness of this Institution, the Subscriber most cheerfully flatters himself with the Prospect of experiencing their kind Countenance and Encouragement:—And as it is his most ardent Wish to obtain the Patronage of those sentimental and liberal Hearts, who delight in Knowledge and Virtue, he is determined to make the greatest Exertions to render himself worthy of their Favor, and will constantly endeavor to furnish his Collection with such new Publications as may merit their Attention, assuring them, that the Additions to his Circulating Library will be always adequate to the Encouragement he shall meet with from his worthy and learned Friends.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1786.

☞ LADIES and GENTLEMEN may become Subscribers to the Circulating Library on the following moderate Terms, viz. One Year, Eight Dollars; Half Year, Five Ditto; Three Months, Three Ditto; One Month, Eight Shillings.

*** Said MURPHY has for Sale, a neat Assortment of Stationary, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms; among which are Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Ledgers and Journals, Letter, Invoice, Waste, Receipt and Memorandum Books; Quills, Penknives, Ink-Powder and Ink-Cake, Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Slates and Pencils, Black-Lead Pencils, Ink-Chests and Pots, Ladies' and Gentlemens' elegant Pocket-Books, with or without Instruments, Writing-Paper, Playing and Message Cards, a great variety of elegant Jewelry, Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, Spinets, Violins and Violincellos, Guitars, German-Flutes and Hautboys, &c. Instructions and easy Pieces of Music, for the above Instruments.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

A SERMON on the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.—Preached at St. Peter's and Christ-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, the 2d day of October, 1785, and published at the Request of the Episcopal Convention.—By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D.

Also, a SERMON preached in Christ-Church, Philadelphia, on Friday, October 7th, 1785, before the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and Public Service of the said Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Use, by the Convention.—By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Principal of Washington-College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Likewise, a Journal of a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, held in Christ-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785.

January 6, 1786.

Just received, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,
Price *Half a Dollar*,

THE
Philadelphia Directory,
By FRANCIS WHITE,
CONTAINING,

1. THE Names of the Citizens, their Occupations, and Places of Abode, in alphabetical Order.
2. The Members in Congress, and from what States.
3. Grand Departments of the United States, and by whom conducted.
4. Members of Council, from what Counties, and where residing in the City.
5. Members of Assembly, from what Counties, and their City Residence.
6. Judges and Justices of the Peace, with their Places of Abode.
7. Public State Offices, where, and by whom kept.
8. Counsellors at Law, and where residing.
9. Ministers of the Gospel, where residing, and what Church.
10. Physicians, Surgeons, and their Places of Abode.
11. President, Directors, Days and Hours of Business at the Bank.
12. Professors at the University.
13. Rates of Porterage, as established by Law.
14. Arrivals and Departures of all Posts and Stages.
15. The Society of Cincinnati, the Committee, their Places of Meeting, and Abode.
16. Omissions and Errors.

To which are annexed—A valuable, regular, and well calculated Table of Dollars, Crowns, French and English Guineas, with other Coins, suitable for any State; and digested in such Order, in one Line, as to render a Comparison between the States plain and easy.

Philip Dalby,

Has for sale, at his store on the corner of Royal and Cameron streets, and next to the Vendue-Store,

AN assortment of low priced coatings, which he will dispose of at a low advance, for final settlement certificates. He is also opening for sale a variety of ready-made clothes, consisting of knap, Negro cotton, swanskin, woollen lined, and printed velveret jackets; cloth, cotton, drab, and corduroy breeches; cloth coats, Bath surtout coats, loose great coats, ditto with velvet collars, sailors' jackets, trousers and check shirts; also, a beautiful assortment of printed calicoes, which, with the other goods he has on hand, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash, flour or certificates.

Alexandria, Jan. 9, 1786.

To be SOLD, for COST,

THE STOCK of a well assorted STORE in George-Town.—There is not an article unsaleable.—The whole consists of MERCHANDISE well adapted for the situation of the store; and is laid in on terms the most advantageous.—The goods are all new, not having been purchased six months.—For particulars apply to

JOHN FALLS and CO. George-Town, or
RICHARD CATON and CO. Baltimore.

*** Tobacco, wheat, or other produce, would be received in payment—a part in certificates, or credit given with good security.

December 20, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

THE ship FRIENDS, JOHN MUIR, Master, now lying at this port, will take tobacco on board consigned to THOMAS BLANE.—As one-third of her cargo is engaged, she will sail in all February; and rather than detain her 100 hogsheads will be taken on liberty.—The Friends is a British ship, copper bottomed with a Mediterranean pass of the newest cut.—For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Hooe's Wharf, or

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, Jan. 2, 1786.

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY,
A Journeyman Printer,
Who can be recommended for Sobriety and Diligence.

Alexandria, Jan. 12, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper;——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.